

FIG. 1

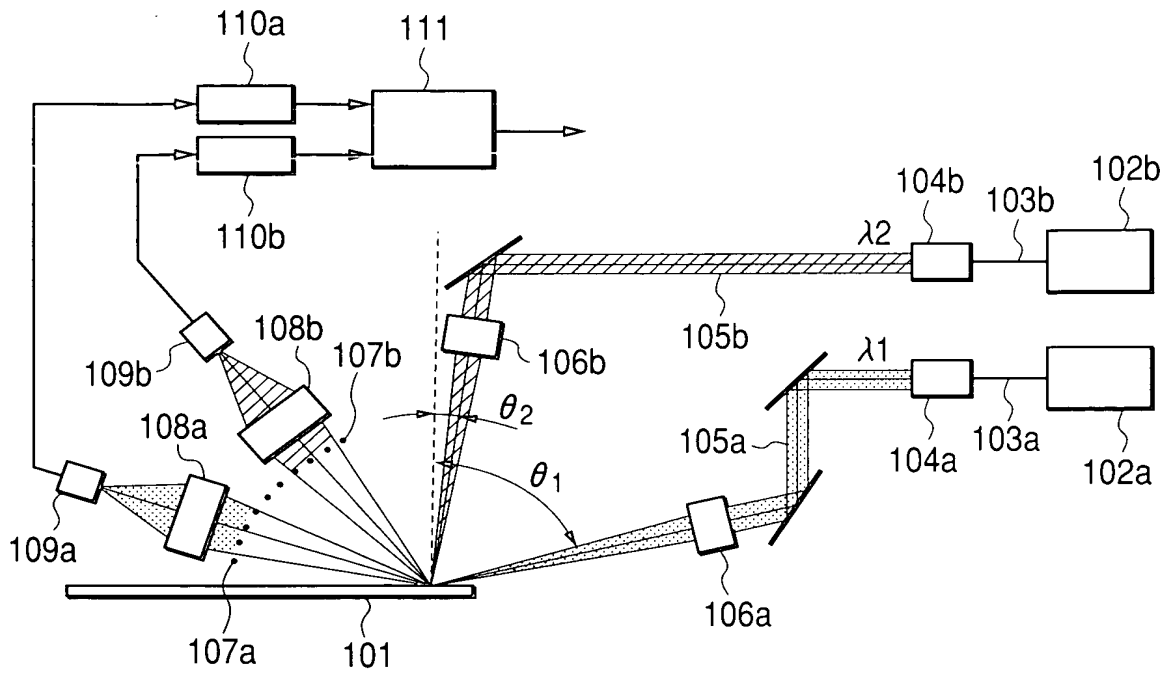


FIG. 2

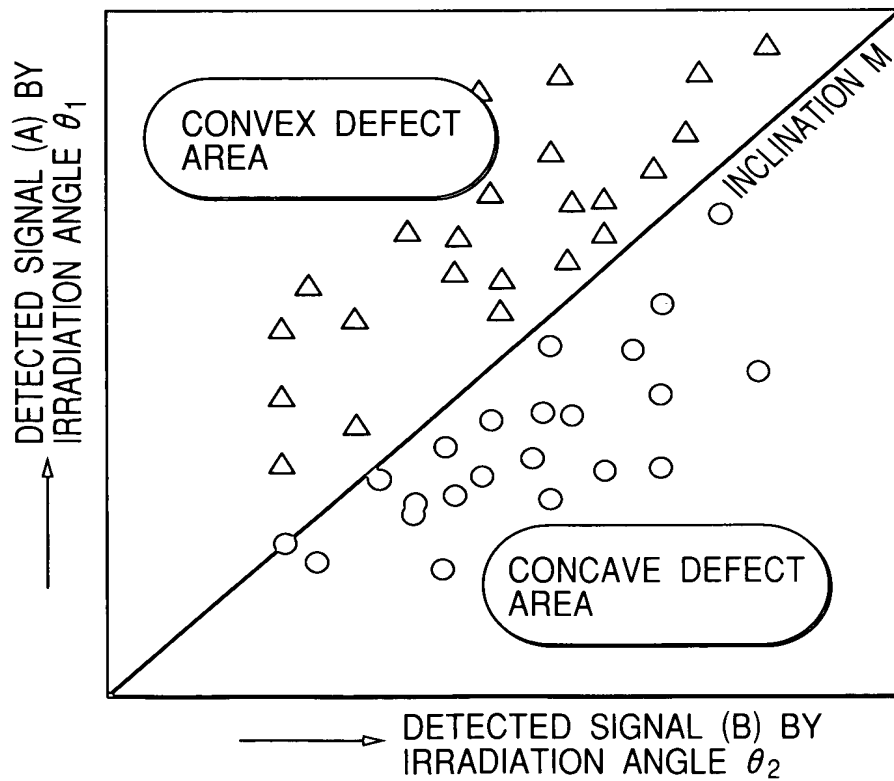


FIG. 3

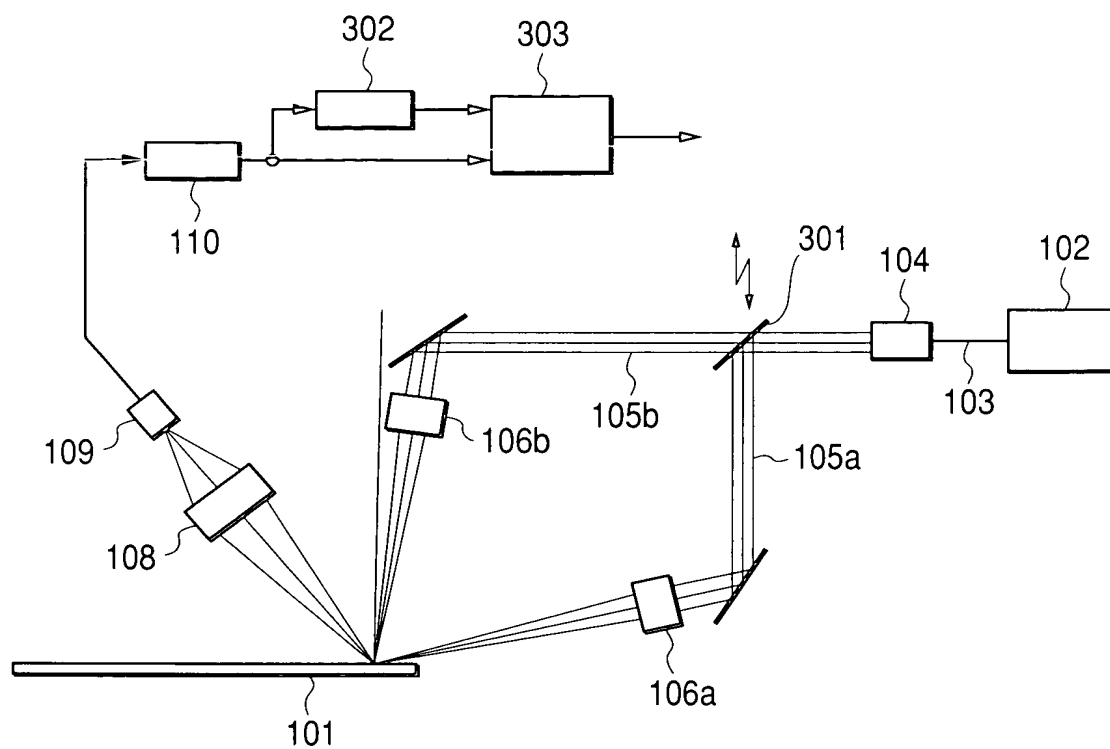


FIG. 4

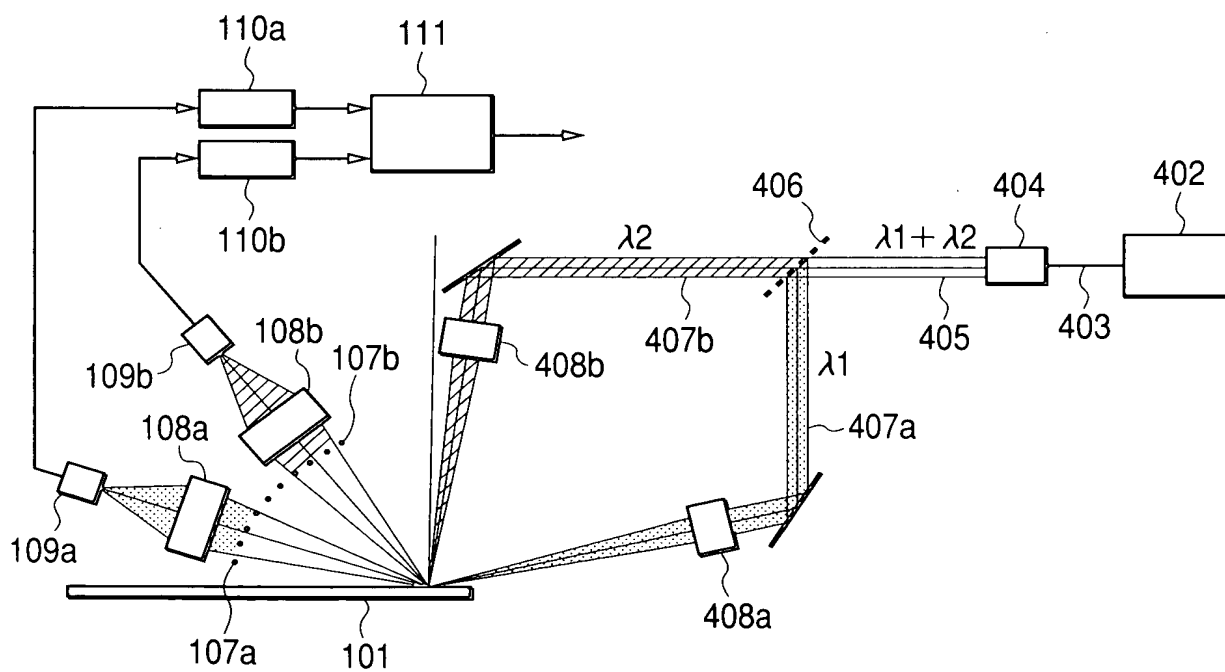


FIG. 5

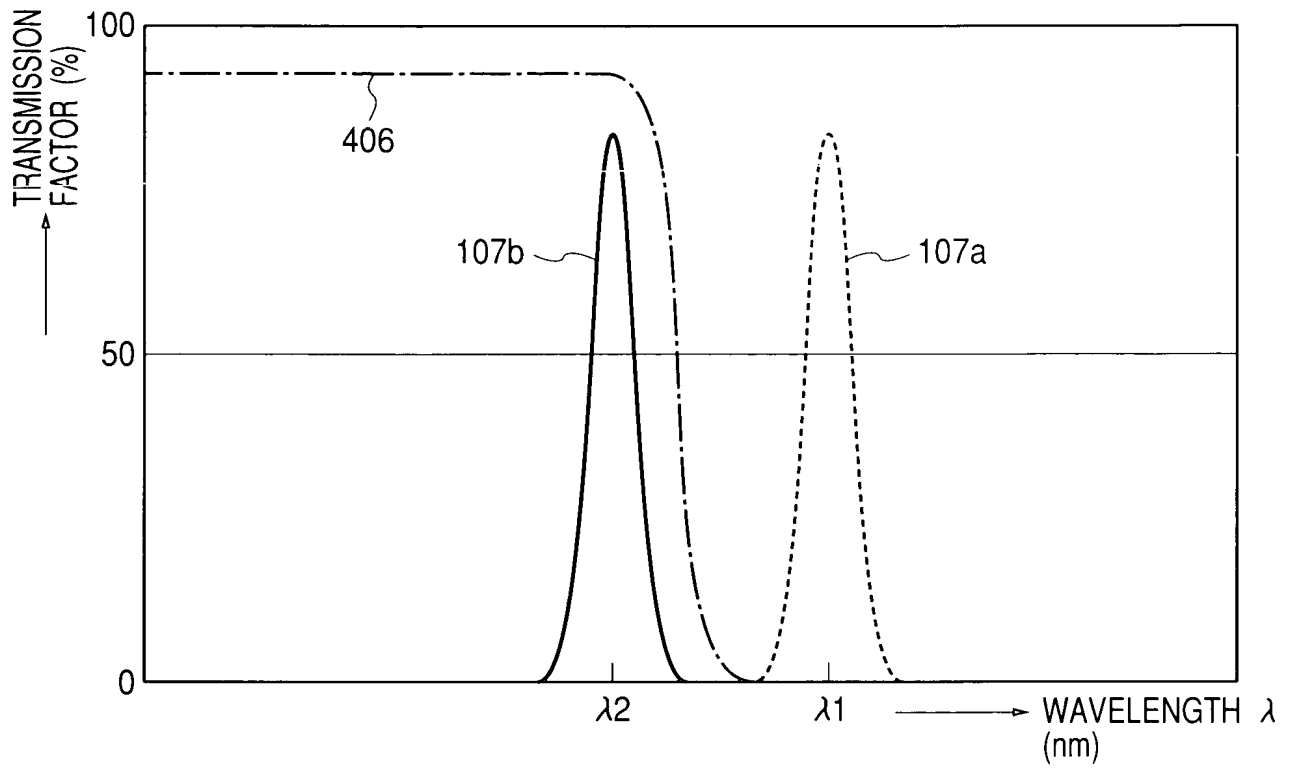


FIG. 6

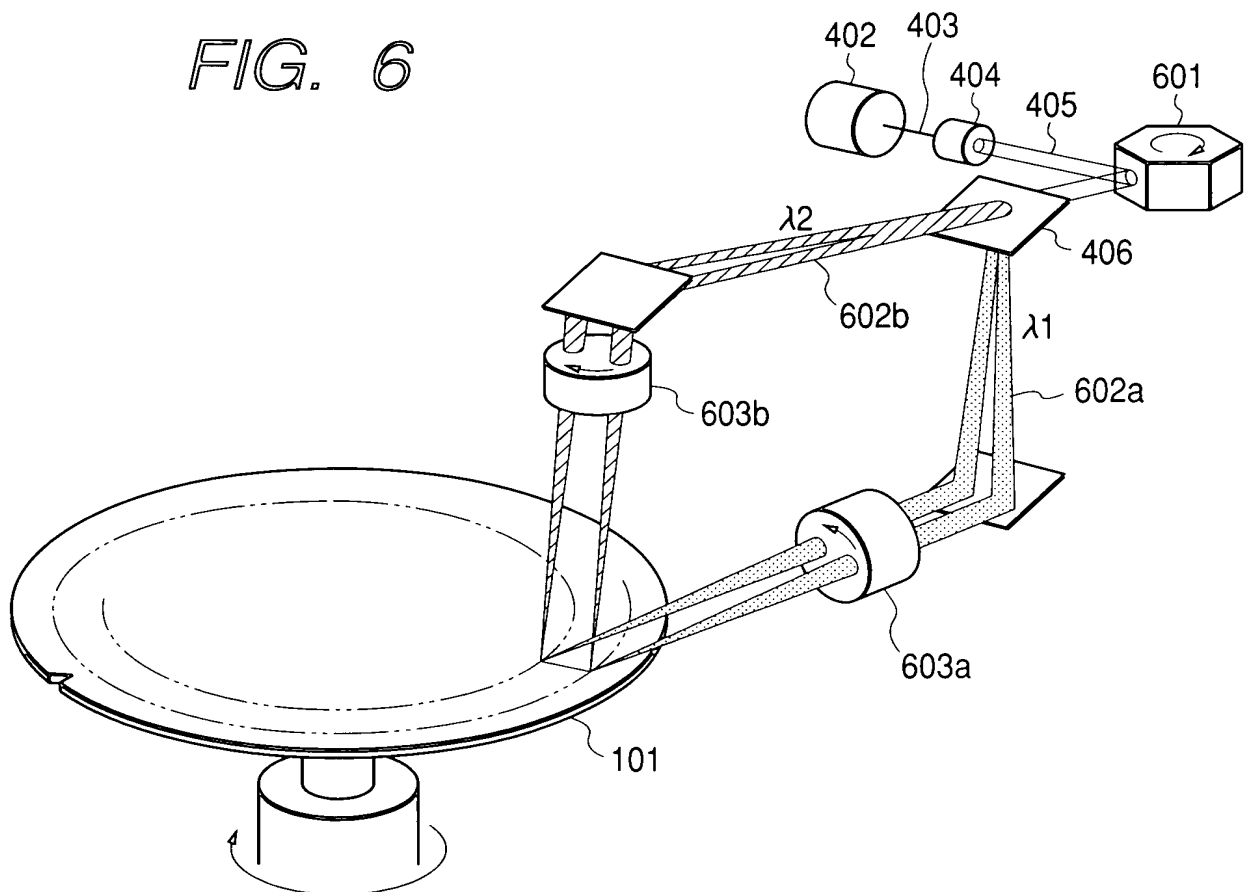


FIG. 7

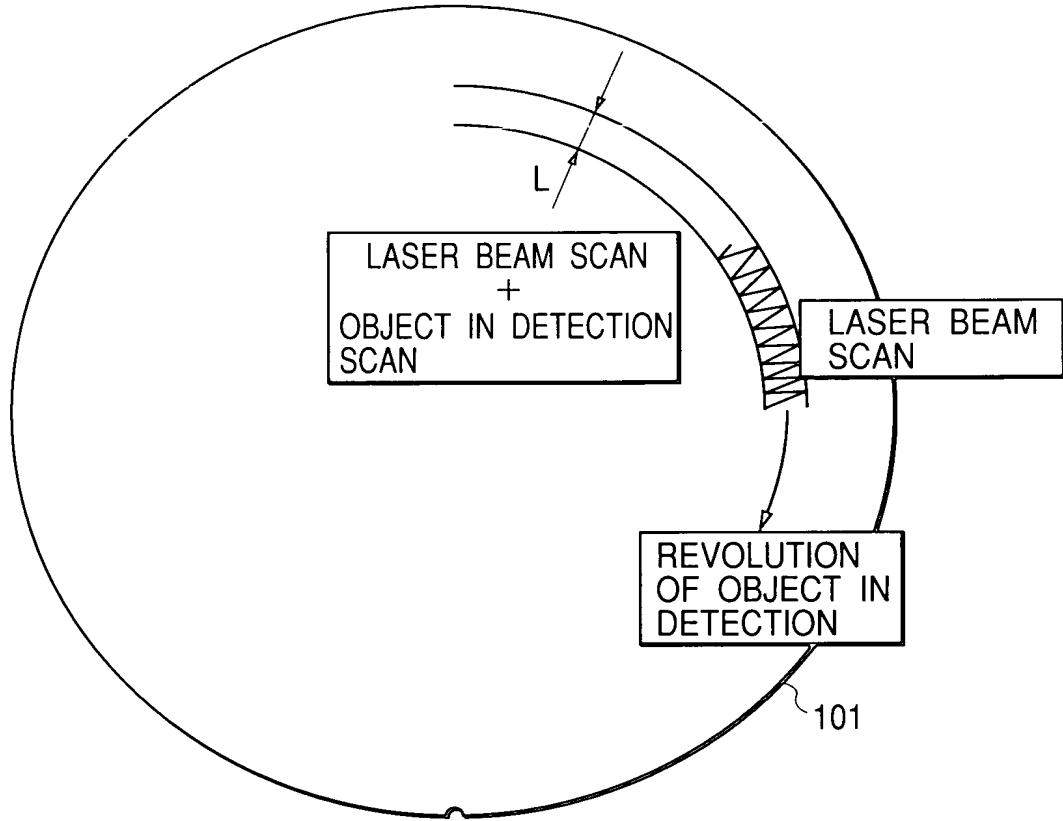


FIG. 8

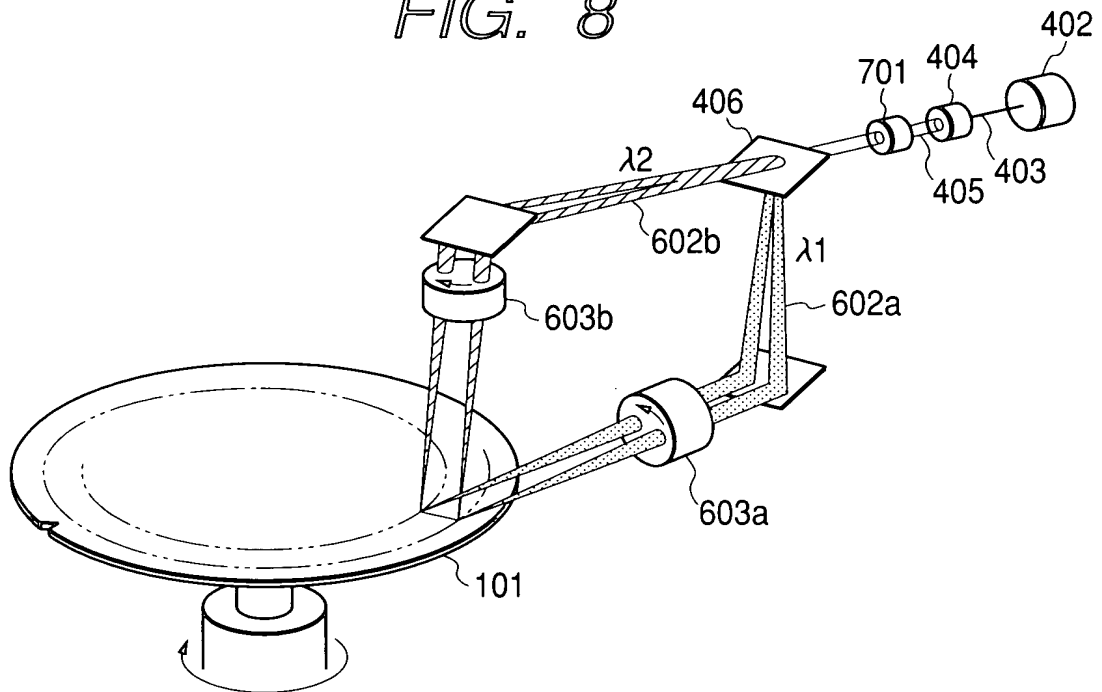


Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a measurement system for a rotating body. The system includes a rotating disk 101. Two optical paths are shown: a first path  $\lambda_1$  (dotted line) and a second path  $\lambda_2$  (hatched line). The first path reflects off a mirror 602a and passes through a lens 603a. The second path reflects off a mirror 602b and passes through a lens 603b. Both paths lead to detectors 910a and 910b, which are connected to a signal processor 911 showing a waveform.

FIG. 11

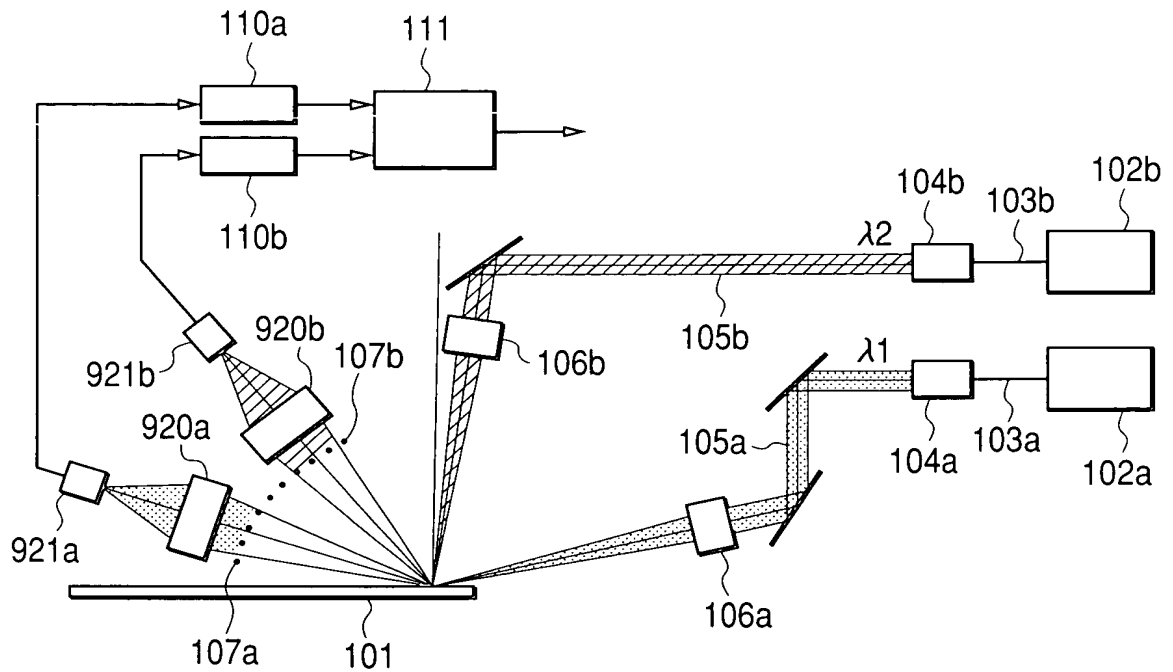
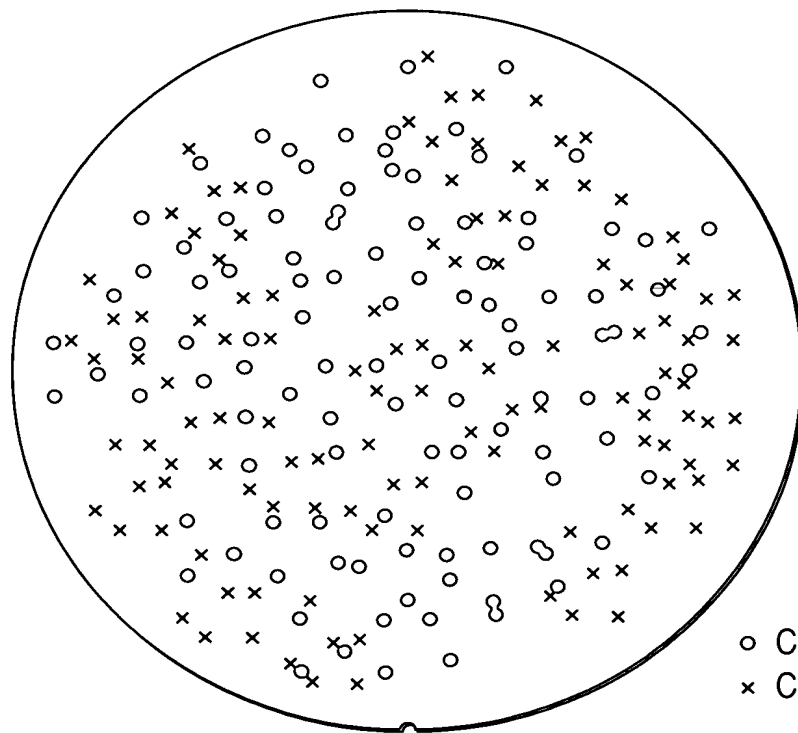


FIG. 12



o CATEGORY A  
x CATEGORY B

FIG. 13

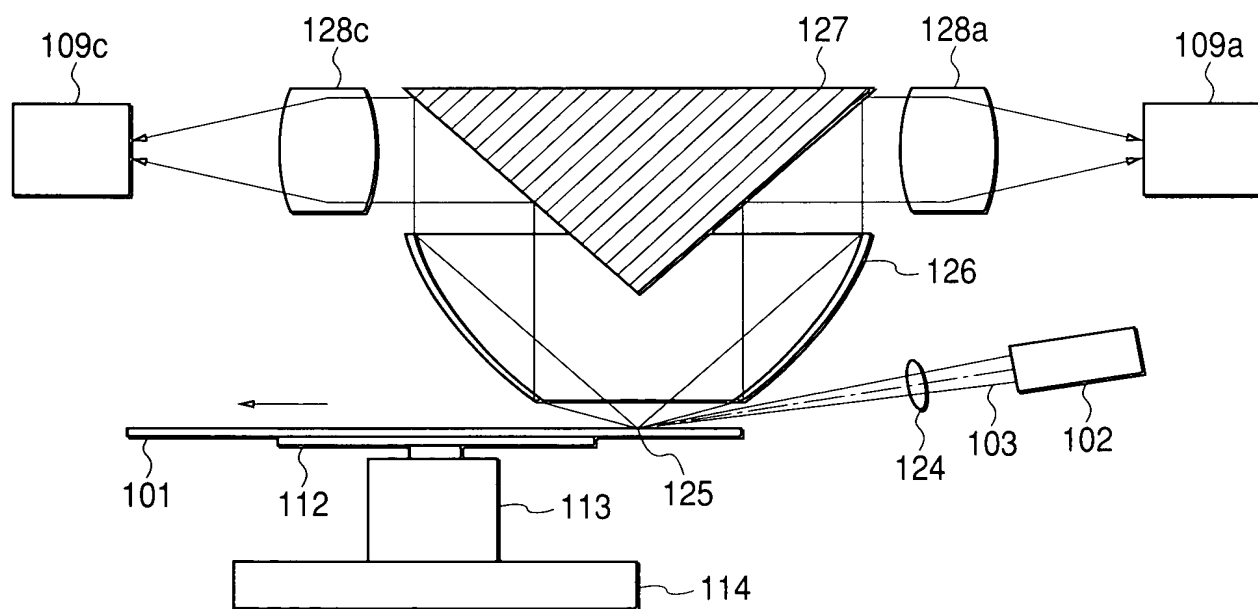


FIG. 14

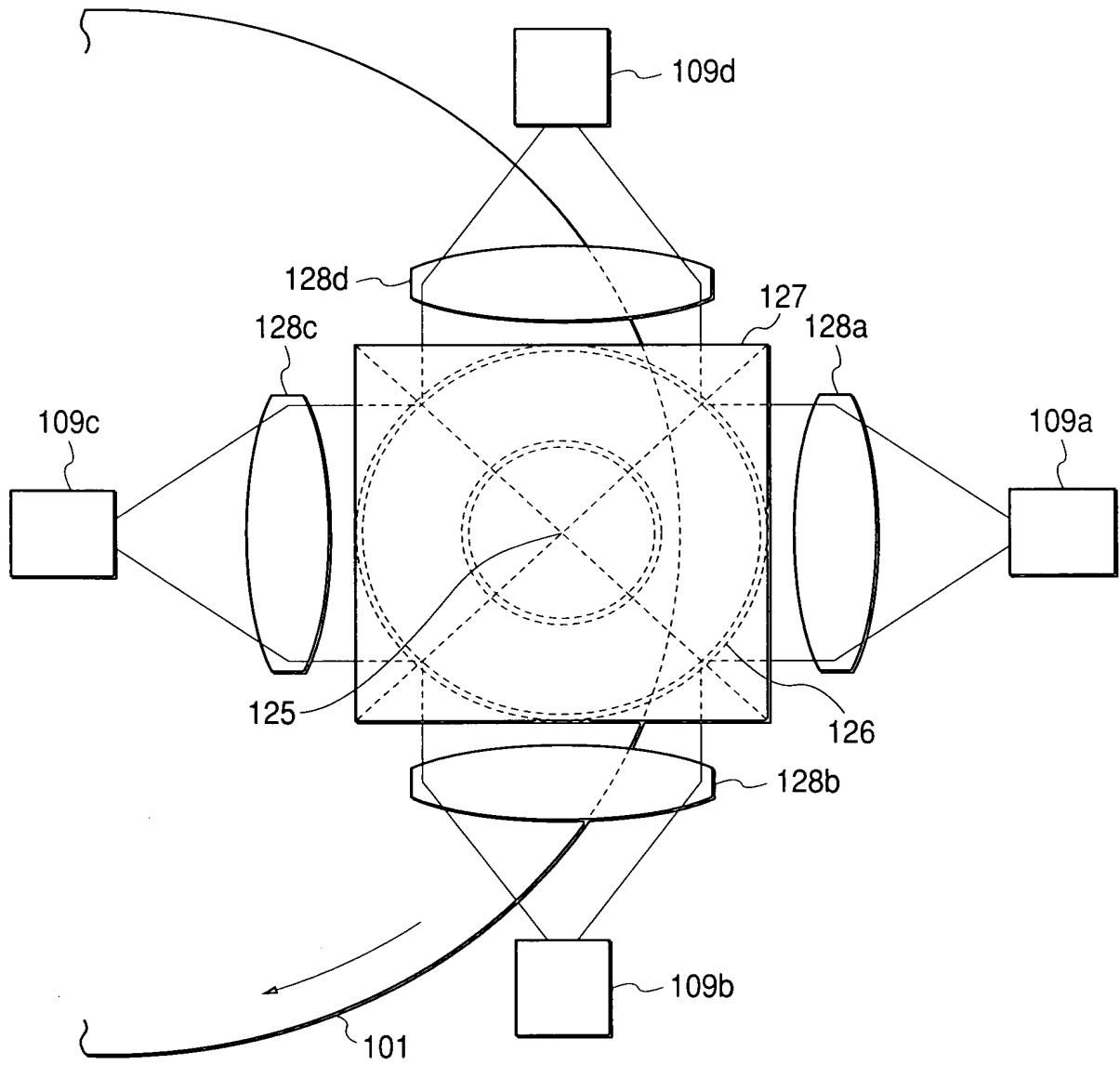




FIG. 15

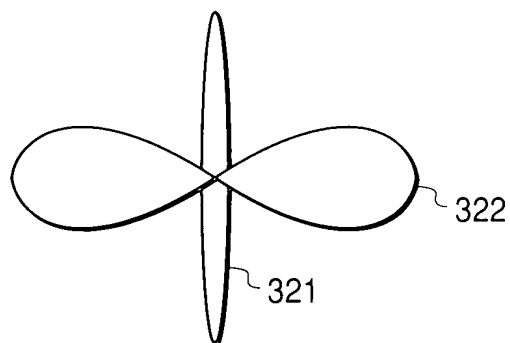


FIG. 16

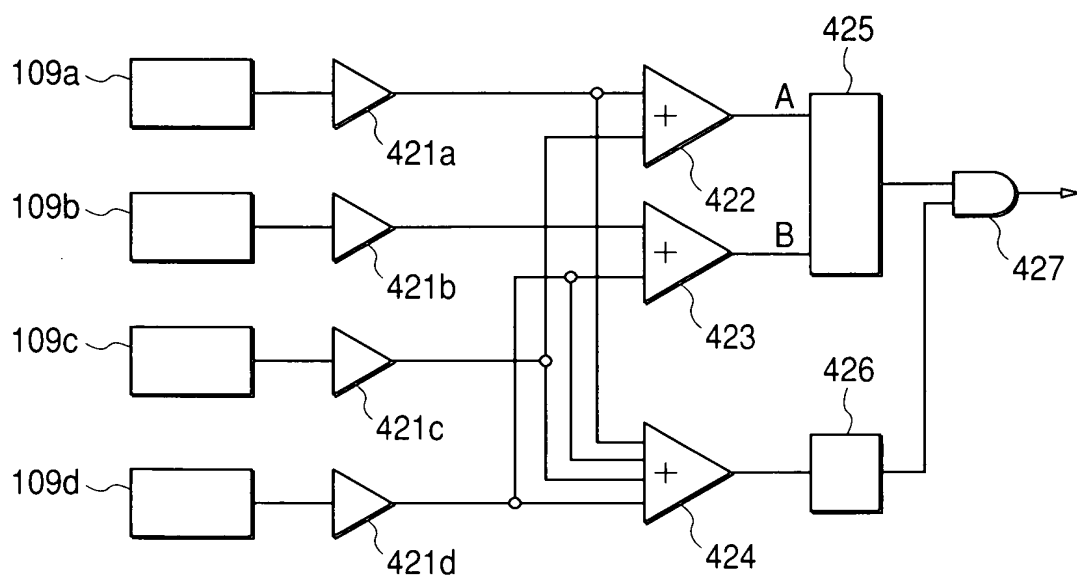


FIG. 17

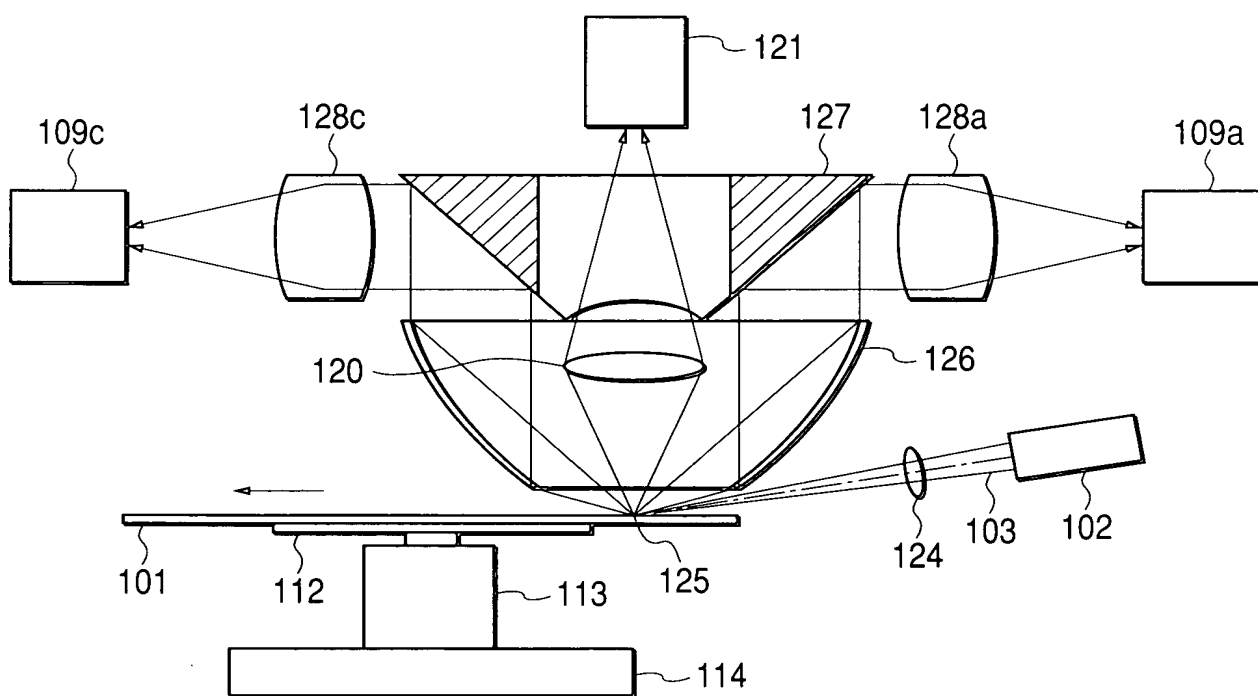


FIG. 18

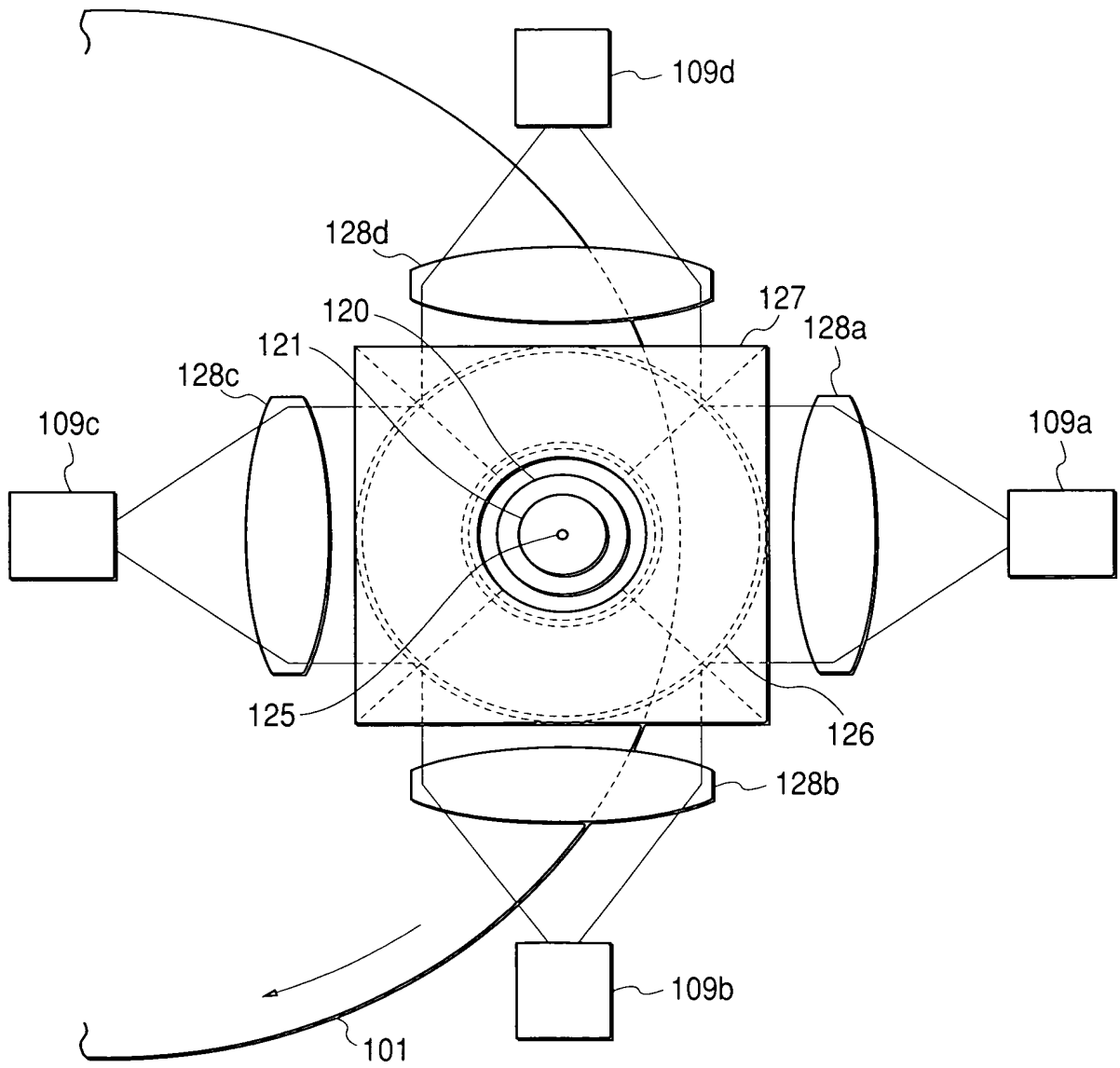


FIG. 19

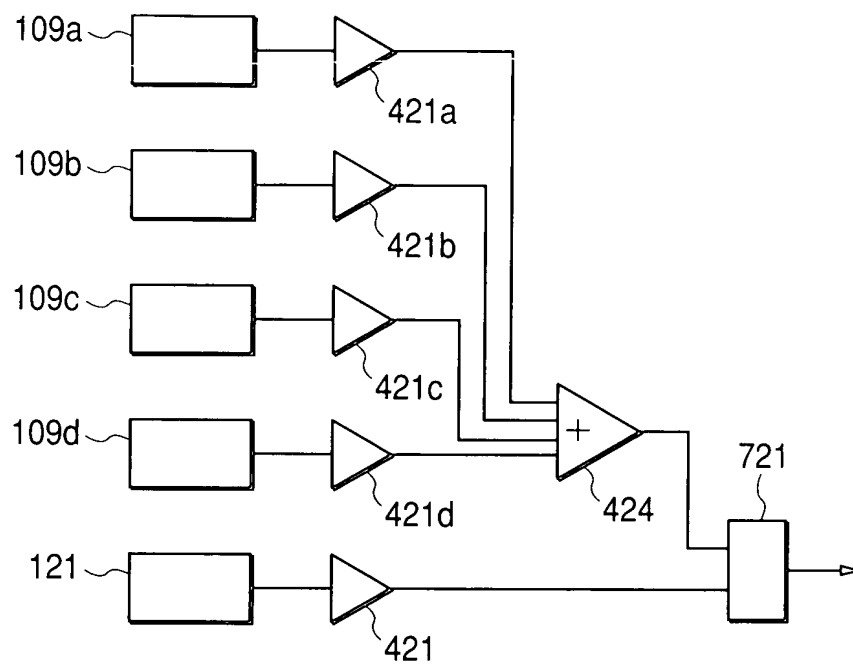


FIG. 20

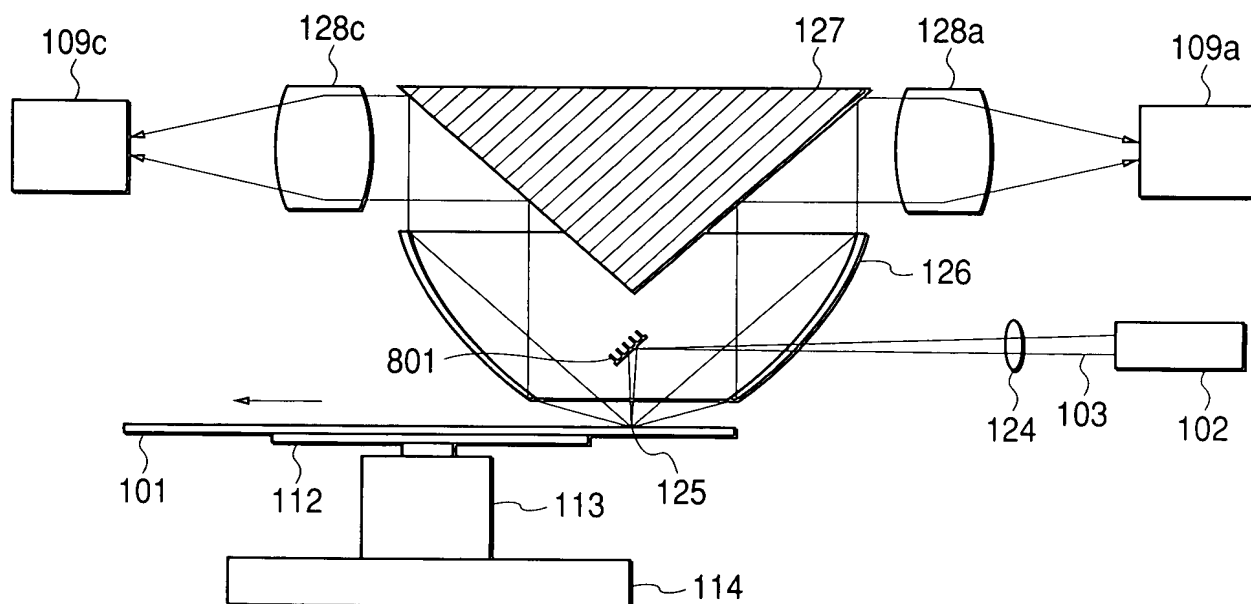


Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of a laser scanning system. A laser source 101 is positioned on a base 114, which is mounted on a support 113. The laser source 101 emits a beam that passes through a lens 112 and is reflected by a mirror 125. The beam then passes through a series of lenses 124a and 124b, and is focused onto a target 102. A detector 103 is positioned to receive the reflected beam from the target 102. The system is controlled by a control unit 109a, which is connected to the laser source 101 and the detector 103. The control unit 109a also receives input from a user interface 109c. The system is designed to scan a target 102 and detect its position and orientation.

FIG. 24

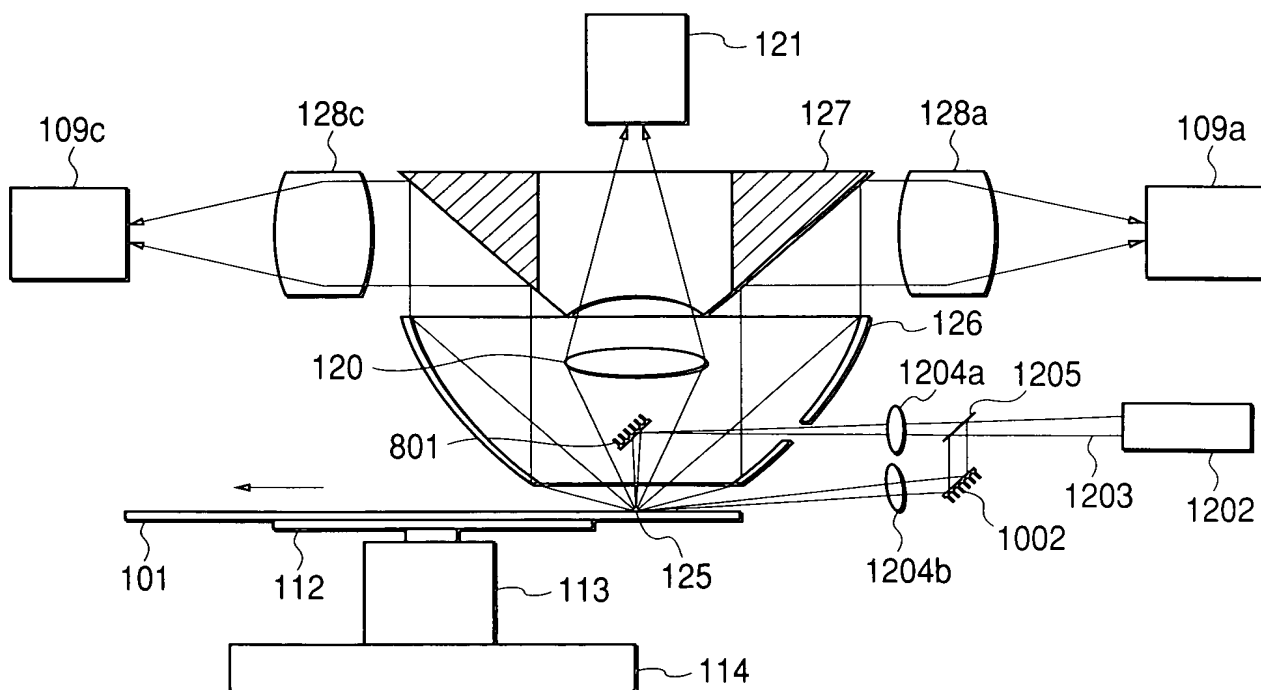


FIG. 25(a)

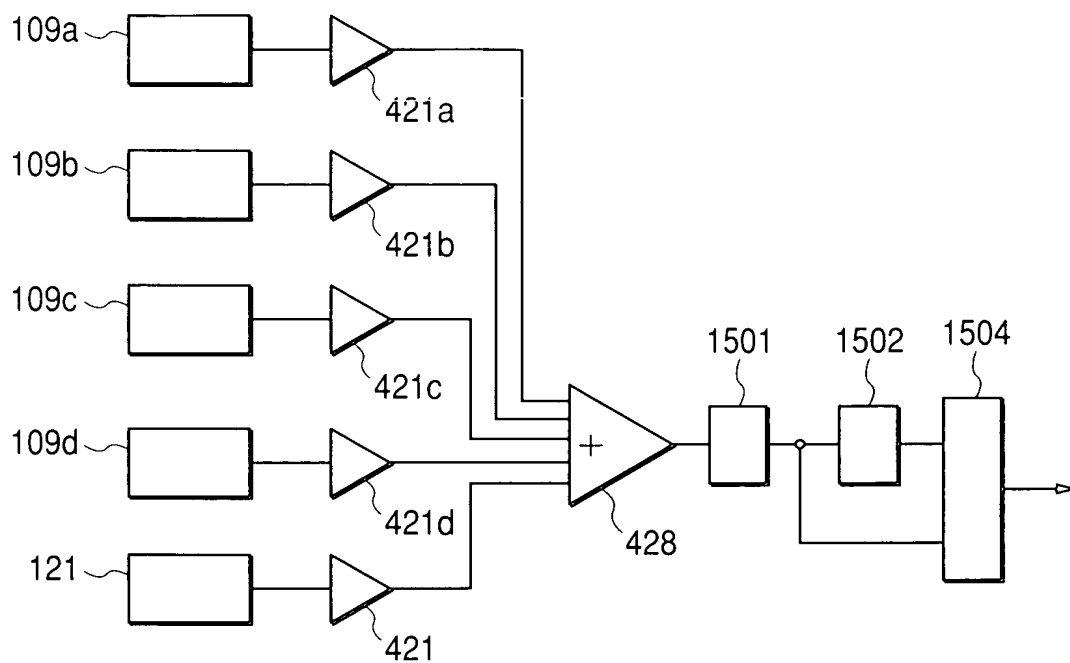


FIG. 25(b)

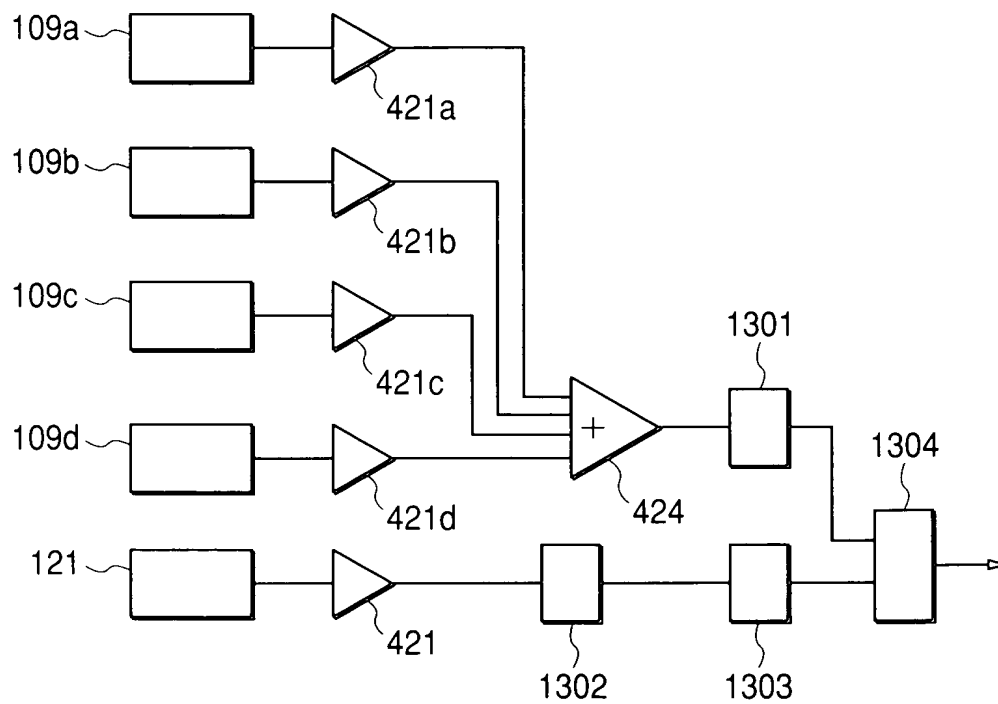


FIG. 26

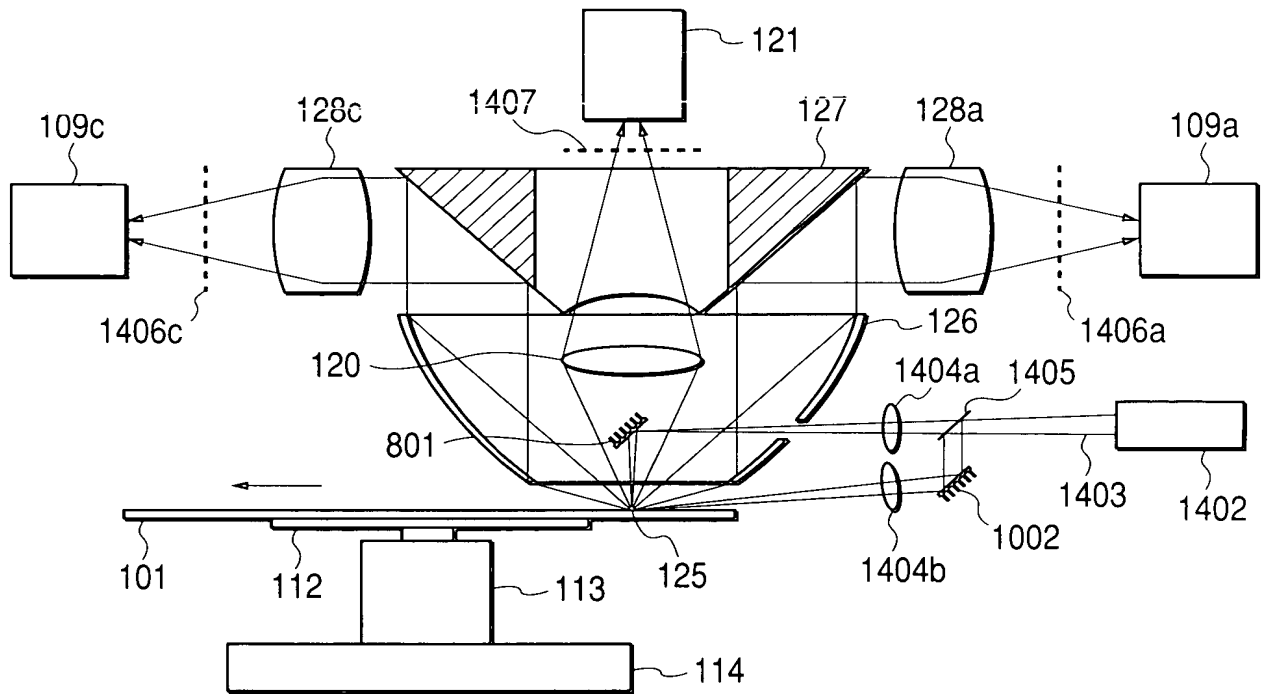


FIG. 27

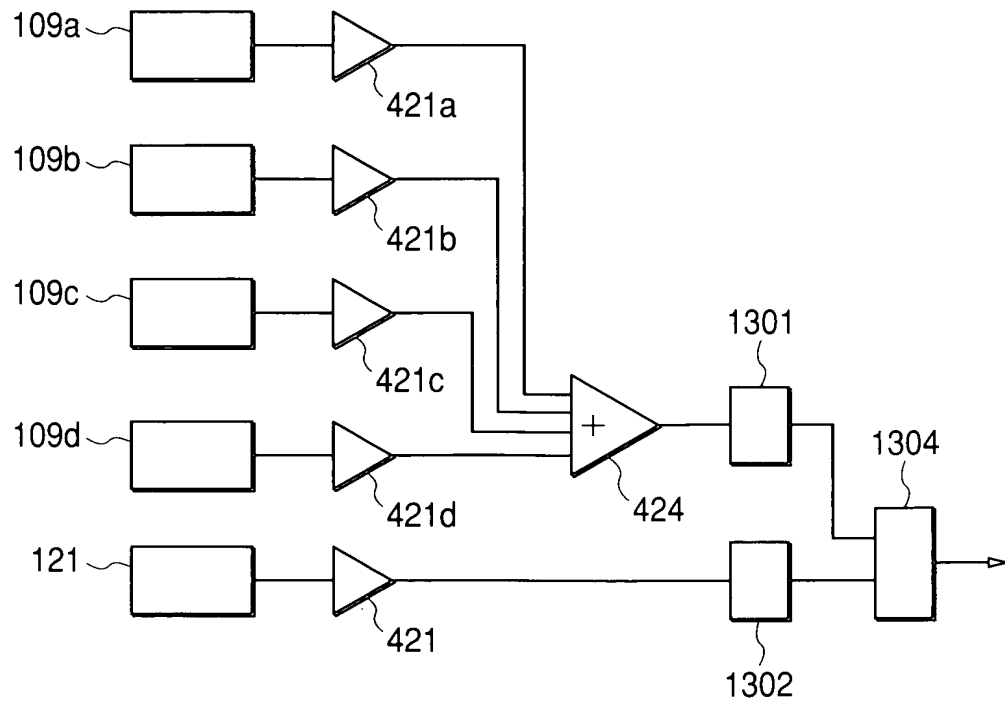




FIG. 28

